7:10 p. m.

Ountbuses leave one hour before the above time. THE LEADING PAPER.

C. & S. W. R. W.

NANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH

MISSOURI VALLEY.

Mail and Express South. Night do do ... St. Joe Accomd'n do ... Mail and Express, North...

12:45 a.m. | Night Express, 7:10 p.m. | St. Joe Accoud'n. Train leaving

10 49 A M) Bever

THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES can be obtain the following-named News Agents: G. Kurtz.
Wm. Moore......
Dr. A. C. Price.
C. H. Froese....
Wilmarth & Co...
G. O. Wilmarth. ...Weston, ..Ft. Leavenwood ..lawrence, Topeka, Junction City, Brookville H. Trott. Manhattan, Ft. Harker, Hays City, Salina, Ellsworth, V. Bettis rueger Bros.... 7. L. Todd & Co. L. B. Lockwood, .Carson, .Ft. Walace,Council Grove, ...Emporia, do ...Burlingame, ...Garnett, ...Humboldt, edges & Peytor Plumb & Co.... W. Richardso W. Rice,...... S. Goodyear... J. Staart..... Chetopa, New Chicago, W. Elllott ... Wamegs, ... Denver, Colorado ... Black Hawk, Col.

Queen Isabella, the Spanish Bourbon, in Bavaria, the Empress Engenie, with the boy Louis, is in England, Napoleon is in Germany, and the Pope, if still in Rome, is there only to be deprived of his temporal to the voters of the state the following depower and to have his ancient capital taken claration of principles to which it invites from him. The Germans are thundering at their earnest attention and support: the walls of Paris, and the Italians are taking The preservation of the rights of the their historic capital. In France, Spain, Italy, and even in England, there is Repub- The speedy restoration of all the states by the great thoughts of Freedom as our The immediate removal of all political by the great thoughts of Freedom as our fathers were a century ago. These wonderful facts, as they are published from day to day, seem to make very little impression upon us. A century hence no decade of his-tory will seem more marvellous than the one beginning with Emancipation of America good citizens, it shall hereafter be underupon us. A century hence no decade of hisand extending along the islands to Europe until the whole continent was fired and marching to the music of glorious ideas. The present is ever commonplace-only the distant seems grand-and Lowell says that

REPUBLICANISM IN THE AIR.

powder cart, then let the ammunition train move on. The old may be killed, if it cannot be made new and reformed. The new wine will be put into new bottles. Bourbons, Napoleons and Hohenzollerns may all be put aside if their removal lifts a single weight from the necks of the people. Goethe said, the last eight years would have been better many years ago, of America: "I would see applied in payment of the national debt than a free people living upon free soil." And we may say of his fotherland and of all which have escaped taxation; and taxation we may say of his fatherland and of all alike upon all species of property whether gold, greenbacks, national currency or bonds. Europe, we would see a country freed from kingeraft and priesteraft, free to all development and progress, and kept back and down by no more of the restraints and tyrannies of all branches of the government.

Payment of the national debt in accordthe ages that were dark, dismal and despotic. America struggled through centuries to attain freedom, and she extends a cordial welcome to every new ally.

OUR FOURTH OF JULY.

We have been trying for years to have Independence Day suitably celebrated in this dependence Day suitably celebrated in this city, but we find, from actual experience, that it can only be done once in about five years, and then it is a forced and unnatural frolic. Compulsory fun and enforced particles and we would reserve them for frolic. Compulsory fun and enforced patriotism are stupid and disgusting to the last

But we have found a real American Fourth of July-one that the people will celebrate and like to celebrate. It comes at the right time of the year, and finds everybody in the right humor. It is the County Fair: the Cattle Show; the Trotting Matches, and all the amusements combined. It has been fully dent, be controlled by the power of the bayinaugurated this year, and we must never "let up on it" any more. The expense may have been greater than the return this year, but it will not be hereafter. Let it become an "institution," be looked upon as established, and we shall have no difficulty in bringing ten thousand strangers here every year. Many improvements can be added, many new attractions brought out, but the primal fact remains that our people do like a laborers shall not be colonized into this Cattle Show. When you get a good thing, save it. Old and young, men and women, town and country, Kansas and Missouri, are alike interested, and they all gladly come to see and be seen. A thousand thanks to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association. A good ture too long and too expensive, producing in their legal enactments but poor equivalent for the taxes necessary to pay for their supwork has been begun, handsomely and successfully. A finer display of the best stock port—and, in the name of a people taxed almost beyond endurance, we demand shor was never before seen in the West, and every farmer and every citizen feels that he got the sessions, small appropriations and healthy worth of his money. This Fair ought to be constitutional legislation—and at the hands of all departments of the State government, logislative, executive and judicial, the prompt, efficient and honest discharge of their duties. as much an institution for Kansas as the St. Louis Fair is for Missouri, and hereafter we must make the most ample arrangements

for it.

We want all of the giants and bearded women, the living skeletons and six-headed blot upon the fair fame of our gallant and boys with rooster-whistles, the soap man, and assembly are stained with the records of imthe shooting gallery, the Yankee lecturer with bees on his hat, and the men who push the rotary swing—everything that is absurd and pleasing, wonderful, captivating and abnormal—to come to Leavenworth once a almormal-to come to Leavenworth once a and competent men to office. year, set up a booth and take in the pennics. They are as harmless as they are delightful to children of six and of sixty. The more State constitution the quartering of United States troops upon the people of Cherokee and Crawford and other counties in the interpermanent and decided advantages of a good

Wyoming have achieved a splendid victory in the election of William T. Jones as a Delegate to Congress by about 2000 majority over Wankers, Democrat. The first election in this Territory took place in 1869, when S. F. Nuckolls, Democrat was elected Delegate by 1,436 majority in an aggregate poll of 5,366 votes. We now have returns from the whole Territory, with the exception of two small precincts, abowing a majority for Jones of about 1,600. The aggregate vote of Cheyenne, the capital of the Territory, was 776—the desired policy and the capital of the Territory, was 776—the capital of the Voters being woman.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The State Democratic Convention met a Topeka on Thursday, the 15th inst. It was called to order by Hugh S. Walsh, of John son, Chairman of the State Committee Isaac Sharp of Morris county, was elected to temporary chairmen, and C. C. Duncas

Schools; Robt. M. Ruggles, of Lyon, for

Associate Justice and A. J. Allen for Licut.

Governor. On the question of School Super-

gather together as a teachers' convention and

tion Col. J. C. Vaughan, of Leavenworth

and said he was fully in accord with the

For Congress, Col. Eaton put in no

of Morris, was nominated for Governor.

cr, M. V. Bennet. Mr. McKinley introduced some res

enouncing in severe terms the sale of Chero

kee lands to J. F. Joy, which were passed Mr. C. Glick introduced a resolution favor

That the one hundred and forty-four mil-

rough reform and strict economy i

ratio between the States.

That as a large part of the territorial

legitimate revenue to the government.

tary interference by the Federal administra

tion in the State election in North Carolin

if such action be permitted to go unch

we welcome the birth of a new Republic

in Europe, and extend sympathy to all peo-ple aspiring to, or struggling for liberty and self-government; and we trust that the

present struggle in Europe will result in th

d wnfall of Imperialism and the establish

ment of Republican Government.
That the law of self-preservation—the fire

dictate of reason—the interests of the laboring and industrial class demand that Chines

That no advantage that may seem to be in

That we deem the sessions of the legisla

ng woman's suffrage which was tabled. We give the platform below. The only

intendent the Record reports:

dictate to us whom shall nomin

the platform adopted.

was adopted:

Resolved, That the legislation of the domi-nant party, by which the bandholder "who speculated in the blood of the soldier" re-ceives gold, and the soldier who shed his blood to preserve the republic, his widow and orphana, receive greenbacks, is an unjust dis-crimination; and that we demand such legis-lation as will make no distinction between the

Intion as will make no distinction between the creditors of the government.

That the brave man's blood is worth more than the rich man's money, and that there should be one currency for the rich and the poor, the bondholder and the soldiers; and that if favors should be extended, they are due the brave men who periled their lives for our preservation, the widows and orphass of our dead heroes, and not the speculator.

Resolved, That this convention invite the following and expensation of carness and fellowship and co-operation of earnest and good men, of all parties, to unite with us in the election of the nominees now put forward by the convention upon the platform submit-Bourbon county; G. A. Bolus, of Allen county, and J. R. McClure, of Davis county.

seed the people of the great agricultural gious; which has compelled the many to y tribute to the few, and which has built monopolies that control not only every

tute the wearing apparel of the workingman and his family shall be placed upon the free

For Secretaries, G. F. Prescott, of Leavenworth county; N. Abbott, of Atchison county; J. L. Goode, of Bourbon county, and Eli Resolved, That the Democratic party recworth county; N. Abbott, of Atchison county; J. L. Goode, of Bourbon county, and Eli Moon, of Douglas county.

It is worthy of record that candidates were nominated by a wise roce vote, as in the Republican Convention. Chas. C. Duncan, of Pottawatomic County, was nominated for County, was not county. Pottawatomic County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Hardin McMahon, of Coffey, for Auditor; S. C. Gephart, of Jefferson, for Treasurer; A. W. Rucker, of Cherokee, for Attorney General; T. H. Murinters of the Laboring classes and earnestly desire and request their co-operation with us in the use of every means to foster and advance the best interests of the laboring classes. ray, of Douglas, for the Superintendent of

KANSAS PACIFIC.

Before the separation of the Kansas Pacific excursionists for their various destinations, r general meeting of the members of the party Mr. Glick, on second thoughts, considered it best to nominate. The office had got to be a political one. They were educating the "niggers" with our money. He did not like to have a lot of Yankees and old maids was held in the saloon car "Hannibal," for the purpose of giving formal expression to the warm appreciation, which all felt, of the efforts made to render pleasant and profitable the entire trip of ten days. On motion of I. W. England, publisher of the New York Sun, Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, of Washington, Postmaster General of the United States, was elected Chairman of the meeting: party and would accept the nomination on and on motion of A. J. Hodder, of Cincinnati, D. C. Brooks, editor of the Chicago After considerable debate R. C. Foster, of Railroad Review, was appointed Secretary.

Leavenworth, was nominated. Isaac Sharp, Resolutions were adopted, written by S. H. Gay, of the Chicago Tribune, delaring that there was no milroad in the United States The following State Committee was then appointed:
T. P. Fenlon at large, and chairman, H. Miles Moore, G. W. Glick, John Martin, S. Williams which excelled the 750 miles of the Kansas Pacific, and thanking the officers for the courtesy shown them. We copy the follow-J. Stoughton, Ellis Lewis, S. A. Williams, O. P. Houghawort, H. L. Hunt, P. G. Park-

Resolved, That with our faces turned hom ward we send back a hearty greeting to our friends of Denver, whose warm kindness, big rriends of Denver, whose warm kindness, big as their majestic mountains, we shall never forget, and who so fitly closed the celebration of the opening of the road by a banquet, and that we include in this greeting those all along the road, at Kansas City, Leavenworth, Lawrence, Topeka and elsewhere, who turned out to greet us; and that more eloquent than any words is that which we have seen—hamlets, centres of lussy indussignificant plank is the approval of negro suffrage and the Fifteenth Amendment, although opposed to the manner in which it have seen—hamlets, centres of busy indus-tries; villages, springing into life with east-ern enterprise; cities, built by energy, emu-lating the east, on the verge of the prairie where the guest looks upward over mountain that all of which is purely an investment ranges to that great west whose possibilities whose returns shall count on his side in the present is thick with indications not only of the good time coming, but of the good time cion if unfounded, and yet if well founded, the good time coming, but of the good time

already come.

Reoled, That while the capitalists of the east and west who risked their means in starting this enterprise and pushing it to early completion, deserve praise for their fore-sight, enterprise and sacrifices, we are glad the original text; but as the autocratic meto observe that the practical operation of the cellent officers from Superintendent A. Anderson, and his worthy assistant, Colonel Noble, to those in the humblest capacity. as stood as the supreme law of the land that Noble, to those in the humblest capacithe Constitution of the United States is not to be touched by any political party until the people shall have had a full, fair and Rosolvol, That the Kansas Pacific railway

honest hearing on the proposed change.

That the substitution of treasury notes for the national bank currency is a measure of is not only a continuation westward from the Missouri river of the system of railways that man, to be picturesque, must be dirty.

But it may safely be said these are revolutions from which the best may be hoped. If civilization can only move forward on a powder cart, then let the ammunition train their security, it is an unnecessary extrava-gance to pay eighteen millions of gold per annum to those institutions for doing what might be better done by the government ittions with the east.

versive of the constitution the late milita ry interference by the Federal administra-tion in the State election in North Carolin —if such action be permitted to go unchal-lenged in one State it is but an invitation for a like outrage in another; a concession that the elective franchise—the basis of our government-may at the pleasure of the President, be controlled by the power of the bayo-

Reduction, if not abolition, of the hateful and oppressive Internal Revenue tax. The above from the Democratic platforn just made at Topeka, will not be sufficiently appreciated for its coolness unless we take into account the fact that the Democrats have. ance with the law authorizing its creation. Of late years, carried the elections in the city

And we demand a repeal of the act of Conand State of New York, by a system of gress providing for the payment of the 5.20s fraudulent voting so extensive and bare A national currency secure against the effect of speculation, and distributed in a just legislate to prevent the Elective Franchise so far at least as that State is concerned from becoming a downright farce.

THE present territorial jurisdiction of the Republic, extending through 58 degrees of longitude and 25 degrees of latitude, cover settlers in good faith, and as a means of nearly 4,000,000 square miles, or 2,560,000-We condemn, as dangerous to liberty and subversive of the constitution the late mili-000 acres. Of this area, about 830,000 square miles, or 531,200,000 acres, were recognized by Great Britain in the treaty of peace of 1783, at the close of the Revolulenged in one State it is but an invitation for a like outrage in another; a concession that the elective franchise—the basis of our gov-the elective franchise—the basis of the Presitionary war, as the original territory of the

JUDGE LOWE and Hon. George A. Crawford are now making a canvass of Crawford, Cherokee, Labette and Montgomery Counties They will close the present round of speeches by a meeting at Humboldt on Saturday. Their meetings are largely attended and we expect to see those counties roll up a nearly nanimous vote for Lowe and the whole Re-

IT is nearly settled that the total popula view from their cheap labor, almost of a service character, will justify the grave consequences to be fairly apprehended from a systematic introduction of these people to our Millions within the last ten years, though the War must have cost us fully Half a Mil-

THE Cunard steamship Scotia, Captain Judkins, which left New York at 5 o'clock P. M. August 31, arrived in Openstown at 8 o'clock A. M. on September 8, making the passage in seven days and eight hours, the wickest time on record.

FROM LAWRENCE. ELDRIDGE HOUSE, LAWRENCE Kan., Sept 15th 1870.

The bulbons and brawny looking farmer of Muscotah is with us. You know he came here to meet his old fellow pioneers who first pitched tents upon the soil of this historic city. They have marvellously multiplied like the men in buckram, from a dozen or so into five hundred. It has been properly advertised that that number of invitations have been judiciously distributed. There is much to admire in their illustration of the abo Fair are obvious to all, but a Fair is not perfect which does not become a nucleus of a thousand attractions.

The Republicans of the Territory of Wyoming have achieved a splendid victory

and Crawford and other counties in the interests of the person or persons claiming to own the lands in that vicinity. The question was and is a legal one to be finally decided by the courts having jurisdiction thereof, and the quartering of Federal troops upon the settlers is not only an outrage upon their rights, but a princely proportion of the part of the courts having jurisdiction thereof, and the quartering of Federal troops upon the settlers is not only an outrage upon their rights, but a princely proportion of the part of the courts having jurisdiction thereof, and the quartering of Federal troops upon the settlers is not only an outrage upon their rights, but a princely proportion of the part of the ing love and good-fellowship as well as rorenerous handed as well as princely proport-

It may be of further interest to state this tender scaled, mathurned ald worker the field has taken No. 4 in this hotel, s -It is said that the practice of pla

knowing it, puts his purse into a cashier hand with instruction to pay the whole bil

north section, invited the latter once to his house. It is said that he was wild with de light, because he found his grand old co worker of the past attackly in the field a work with a dilapidated but on and wearing a common farmer's said. Another farmer said he also now him holding the plew and driving himself, that he never looked back, and he has no doubt that he kept right on until he had plowed around the full facts of his immense claim of a million of seems. And then he went to Washington—his mightors and fellow citizens meantime paying his expenses insurred in travelling, and also allowing him the handsome salary of \$5,000 a year. while he was employed in proving of hi rights and securing his patent. That is bu

know, says that this bronzed old toiler of the fields is well known in Wall street, New York. That his check (or his credit, I did not understand which) was good for a mil hon of dollars. This is something for the Kansas farmers to be proud of, as well as the old pioneers, to know that one of their honest, hard working, callous-handed fellow craftamen, has succeeded in building up such an enviable business character in the money centre of this country. It is founded, no doubt, altogether upon the immense productions of wheat, corn and stock, harvested and fattened every year upon his vast farm, and sent to that market. A curious chap here, who seems to watching, perhaps not altogether with an ur objectionable motive, the corners, and go

to and from No. 4, where this statesman farmer is staying, says the old pioneers wh are the most seen, and the most assiduous and courteous in their attentions to this great man, are Sidney Clark, John Speer, Wm. Rankin, Mr. Emery Babcock, et genus owne. This feature of their grand love-feast creeping out through insidious channels, has rather, I am sorry to write, dampened the growing archer of monocities, dampened has rather, I am sorry to write, dampened the growing ardor of some of the most famous and best known of the old pioneer mark. I say only a few of these are talking as they should not talk upon such a festive occasion, and hesitating about doing where they should be all fire and enthusiasm. Their livers or kidneys or something else that makes had blood, are in a had way. They even go so far as to express a decided suspicion that the farmer of Muscotah has ulterior and selfish designs in their splendid advertisement of he means to make this gathering together of the old pioneers, upon the open and pro-fessed grounds of good feeling and good felfessed grounds of good feeling and good to lowship, the occasion of grand imaginative newspaper reports, showing to all the people of Kansas and all the people of the nation, that his old comrades still not only tolerate him, but that they love and glorify him, and that all of which is purely an investment whose setures shall count on his side in the

The Strasburg Clock.

OLD PIONEER.

what then?

STANDARD OFFICE, MANHATTAN, Ks., Sept. 16, '70. } I see an article in a late number I see an article in a late number of the Times, copied from the Hartford Times, in gard to the Strasburg Cathedral Clock and Library. I find in all the articles I read relating to that wonderful clock a confused mixture of facts and falsehood-this article not excepted. I have before me a little history of this modern wonder, printed in German, bought in the Cathedral nine or ten years ago; also "Baedeker's Rheinland." and the facts in brief, in regard to the "Strasburg Clock," are these:

The first great clock was begun in 1352 and inished in two years, but was set aside many vears ago. The second clock was begun in 1547, has

1789.

The present clock was begun June 24th, 1838, by M. Schwilgue, "and Sunday, the 2d of October, 1842, for the first time set agoing on the consistence of the convenience) of the convenience of the c

on the occasion (or for the convenience) of the Tenth French Scholars' Union, which at He was taken out into the orchard and hung that time met in Strasburg."

[From the Fort Scott Monitor.] While in attendance at the late State Convention, we could not help but bring to mind Sidney Clarke's campaign speeches, and the bitter manner in which he denounced the Leavenworth Times, the Lawrence State Journal, the Topeka State Record and the Fort Scott Monitor, a representative of each of which were in attendance at the Convention. These four journals, Mr. Clarke especially Adjighted to honor during the came cially delighted to honor during the cam paign, calling their editors and proprietor all kinds of endearing names. There was Daniel W. Wilder, of the leading paper, the Leavenworth Times, quietly looking on at the war being waged in the Convention, with as much composedness as the Crown Prince of Prussia at the surrender of McMahon's army, and seemingly unconscious of the part he had taken in the great battle which had just been fought in Kansas, and which had resulted so disastrously to corruptionists. A little farther along, and to the left of "Web, sat the "great writist" who, from time to time, continued to make turkey tracks on soft white paper, which he solemnly avowed he was going to send to the Journal for pub-lication. We suggested to the "great writist" that it would not be right to cheat Boudinot's Advocate out of MSS, so well adapted to its columns. In this respect M. W. Reynolds is like the white-coated philosopher, the writer who has a compositor whose especial duty it is to set his manuscript. The Journal has taken an active part in this campaign; it waged war to the hilt, and right manfully has it maintained its position. The editors of that journal have reason to be proud of their efforts, and the results which have fol-

sat the veteran editor of the Record, Baker. Where is the man in Kansas who does not know or has not heard of Baker? Assisted by King, the Record has become a power in the land; its convincing arguments have car-ried weight with them, and make for it a reputation second to no other paper in Kan

The Bemogratic Candidat [From the Topeks Record.]

Hon. R. C. Foster, the nominee for

presentative in Congress, is a young lawyer of Leavenworth, and a man of conceder ability. He was a member of the Legisla-ture from 1963 to 1868—the last two years in the Senate. the Senate.

Col. Issae Sharp, the nominee for Governer, is an old resident of the state, and has served one term in the Legislature. He lives at Council Grove, where he is engaged in the law and land business. w and land business. Major A. J. Alles, the nomin

tenant Governor, is an extensive farmer i Franklin county. He also "runs" a real es tate office at Ottawa. C. C. Duncan, the

instell for the Legislature a few days ago, by the Labor Union of his county, but declined. He has been in the State only a short time, but is well apolton of by those who know

-Young girls in the country spend their ornings in practicing the "dip." Hooped skirts are a trifle larger, but have

at yet got beyond eighty inches. orings this year have been magnificent. -Women of forty wear hats of just as juve

ile a description as those worn by girls of ashions for the autumn of 1870 are unusually graceful and becoming.

rhole loaf of bread upon the breakfast table as introduced by Queen Victoria. -The most fashionable as well as durable loves are the "Gants de Suede," with ong gauntlets and three buttons.

-A Colorado community has a law which rohibits celibacy among its members after he age of 25. are the attractions of a Saratoga belle's

"twinkling feet." -Up to the 1st of September nearly 7,000 rsons had visited the summit of Moun Vashington this year.

-A scribe says Virginia and North Caro na may still be unable to redress their wrongs, but they are rapidly redressing them--Tiny dead-dresses of black lace,

oven with flowers or feathers, with small ice casques, are very popular for evening -Black cloth is decidedly in vogue for iding habits. The cloth is of very light

uality, and the skirt is shorter than the Clam bakes and chowder parties are all e rage now at the seashore resorts, and are

far more pleasant and sociable than hops and -Ladies are beginning to wear gray hair hen they grow old, instead of dyeing it, which was so prevalent a habit a few years

in the market. -Velvet custumes will be distinctively elgant the coming season, and those who canat afford the Lyons article will be fain to console themselves with silk-faced velveteen

An Extraordinary Case of Murder by Wealthy Men-Hideous Cruelty-A Nea of One of the Pirate Ladite's New Implicated

[From the Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.] Henderson county is agitated at this time with a case of peculiar horror. It turns out that in the latter part of May, 1864, an old man about sixty years of age, whose name we are unable to learn, crossed the ferry from this city with a considerable sum of from this, city with a considerable sum of money in his possession. It amounted somewhere from \$1,000 to \$5,000. He had just sold his farm in Missouri, and intended to purchase one in Henry county, Ill. He

very picture of savage fierceness, and was much dreaded by his neighbors. Before his death he was considered rather wealthy, owning a fine property, and being otherwise well established. He left severel sons. This

one seems to have inherited many of his father's qualities.

Late in the evening of which we speak, he present De Hague turned the old traveller out of his house and sent him over to Squire Park's. Parks then sent out for Robert Von, Dan McCue, and one or two others. De Hague also went over to his some stoppages and failures, was repared in in 1669 by Micheal Habrecht, in 1732 by Jacob Straubhaar, but has stood still since 1789.

Louse. In a short time afterward the old man, who had gone to bed up stairs by this time, was called up and brought out to the front yard. A horse belonging to Von was found hitched to

thief, and as trying to steal Von's animal. twice, for the purpose of extorting a confes-sion. The poor old victim had nothing to confess. He was then taken to the woods by Von, De Hague and Squire Parks. The balance of the party were requested not to fol-low, but they heard him being beaten with rods until his shrieks filled the air. After that both his hands were chopped off with a hatchet while he was still alive, and he was then murdered. His money it is supposed, was divided among the three. There is now no sort of doubt that De Hague is the man who cut his hands off. Some girls discovered the body concealed in a creek on the following morning. The matter was kept quiet until evening when the three murderers took the body out to an old half-fulled cistern on the prairie and flung it in. The cistern was after-wards filled by the drifting of the prairie sand. Some time ago a farmer went to the old cistern to obtain the brick with which it was walled. In digging out the sand, a hired man named William Cook exhumed the skeleton of the murdered man. It was evident that the hands had been cut off. The entire cistern was cleared out, but the skele-ton hands could not be found. This hideous discovery brought the whole affair to publici-ty. It had long been whispered, but people feared to speak their minds on the subject. De Hague, now very wealthy, is under bonds to the amount of \$10,000 to answer the charge of murder. His trial will short-

ly came off at Oquawka. Von left for Missouri some time ago, fearing an exposure of the outrage. The principal witness against De Hague is Dan McCue, one of the party who met at Parks' house, but who did not actually take part in the did not actually take part in the murder. It is reported, however, that he received \$100 as his share. All of the victim's money was in gold. De Hagne and McCue have been long fearing and hating one another. They both carry two revolvers each, and are always on their cach, and are always on their guard. It is reported to us that De Hague has not slept in his house for two years, lest he should be murdered. He conceals himself in his hay-stack. He often vists Burlington, and is stack. He often vists Burlington, and is never seen without a carpet-bag in his hand. That carpet-bag contains two large sized navy revolvers, loaded and ready for instant use. To people living about the ferry landing his appearance is very familiar. A short time ago, and since De Hague's arrest for murder, McCue one morning found the water of his well impregnated with arsenic, and also found arsenic scattered about the curbstone. He immediately asserted that De Hague had As to the humble part assigned us in the Southeast we have labored for what we believed right, and assisted by the Mound City Sentined, the Baxter Springs Sentined, and an intelligent honest people we are proud of the final result, and feel fully compensated for the part we have taken in the purincation of Kansas politics. It is especially gratifying to know that from all the border tier there were but three Clarks men. dread and hatred making life a hell. White Anderson, one of the gang, is accused of all sorts of misdeeds, and is also quite weakly. The nefarious deeds of these kind of men, shielded by their ill-gotten wealth, have rendered the people of Henderson County desperate. They are resolved that murder shall no longer stain their soil, without justice be afterwards meted out.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Considerable excitement was created in Wilhelmshohe, recently, by an attempt to assessinate the French Emperor by a German apprentice. He was arrested before he could accomplish his purpose. A loaded pistol was found on his person, and he boldly declared that the built it contained was designed for the life of Napoleon.

How the Game was Played, on the "New Deal."—Anti-Clarke men first put forth Lowe, and then came down with Hi. (Robertson) just in time to catch Clarke's Jack (Horner). These plays were made so rapidly and skillfully, that Clarke could not get in any of the ten-spots for game, that Pomeroy was shoving at him under the board.—White Cloud Chief.

JOHNSON COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET. For State Senator—A. Smith Devemor County Attorney—Frank R. Ogg. Clerk District Court—J. M. Hadley Probate Judge—B. P. Noteann. Superintendent of Public Instruction D. S. Laws.

Representatives 32d District, H. L. Tay. 53d District, D. R. Johnson; 84th Disrict, L. D. Clapp. CARLEMUNE, Sept. 17—A strong Ger inchangest occupied Mulhouse and

TELEGRAPH

FOREIGH.

NGLISH GOVERNMENT POSITIVEL

LONDON, Sept. 17.—M. Thiers, after twinterviews, has been definitely informed to Earl Granville that the English Governmen positively declines to interfere in the settlement of terms of peace between Prusia as LORD LYONS HAS GONE TO THE PRUSHAN HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A correspondent of the Times, writing from Paris, says: "There is a more hopeful feeling at Paris, to-day, from an announcement that Lord Lyons has gone to the Prussian headquarters, and that the election for the Constituent Assembly takes place on the 2d, instead of the 15th, of October. All accounts from Paris describe the French as eager for peace."

THE LONDON TIMES DESPONDENT OVER

THE FAILURE OF PEACE. LONDON, Sept. 17—The Times is despond-ent upon the unfavorable termination of all negotiations for peace. The chances for stopping the war threaten to vanish a gether. England considers the annexat of Alsace and Lorraine unwise; but will never fire a shot to oppose the demands of the Germans. France should address the King of Prussia directly, and ascertain the terms upon which he will treat for peace.

BISMARCK CONTRADICTS BERLIN, Sept. 17-It is announced au thoratively that Count Bismarck contra dicts the rumors of sending negotiation and the speedy restoration of peace. BISMARCK WILL NOT DISCUSS TECHNICAL

LONDON, Sept. 16-Persons in close re-lations with Bismarck, insist strongly that in negotiations for peace he will not discuss technical questions, nor ask by what title any French Government holds power, provided it can guarantee the execution of the terms

which it agrees; LONDON, Sept. 16—A special to the New York Tribune, says: Up to 6 o'clock, yes-terday afternoon M. Thiers, had submitted no other tangible proposal to the British invertment, than that neutral powers should simultaneously exert their good offices for the restoration of peace. Lord Granville was inclined to act upon this suggestion, but Gladstone, thought that such an effort was sure to be misunderstood. It would appear like a league against Prussia, and was a measure not to be adopted until the parties thereto were ready to port their representatives

if they were not accepted views, which of course involved the total rejection of Thiers' proposal. Thiers' purpose was to alarm England by declaring that a general ago. Grey hair is the most expensive hair Republican movement was imminenthroughout Europe, and only to be represent by strengthening the present moderate gov rument of France. On the advice of friends lowever, he abstained from addressing thi

menace to the English government. It is absolutely true, as before telegraphed, that Thiers is without instructions, credentials or power of offering any questions on the part of France; Independently of Thiers, and before his arrival, the French government, which does not conceal from an armistice, and besought Earl Granville to transmit to the Prussian headquarters certain overtures tending to the negotiations of speci-

sia takes the former two questions:

stopped at the farm house or son, a notorious character, who was run out of the country during the war, but has since returned. He talked with White awhile, and then went up to the farmhouse of De Hague, with the intention of remaining all night.

Hague's father settled on the shortest possible time (a fortnight at most) and submit the conditions to that assembly, which should be free to express the National will, we to resign our powers into its hands will, we to resign our powers into its hands will, we to resign our powers and ratifies our active accepts and ratifies our accepts accepts and ratifies our accepts accepts and ratifies our accepts accepts accepts accepts and ratifies our accepts accept that will be a full guarantee to Prussia.' Obviously this answer admits that the present Provisional Government cannot give any guarantee; which, even, if followed, an by the assembly.
Prussia's reply, however, is awaited,

Prussia's reply, however, is awaited, and in the meantime an attempt is making to bring about a personal interview between Favre and Bismarck, as it is supposed the purposes of Prussia to treat with the Regency for peace is telegraphed by a Berlin correspondent. He writes by post his information direct from the Berlin foreign office. From other information I presume it to be the views held and urged by the Tory party at Berlin-that Court faction which does no spare Bismarck's views, but which has al-

FRANCE.

HOPELESS DESPONDENCY. NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The following despatch, dated London, Sept. 17th., is to the Herald: A despatch from Murenbourg, Belgium, says: The telegraph lines to Paris are cut, and all communication with the be-sieged is severed. French trains proceed through the cities of Northern France to the frontier of Belgium. The people throughout that portion of France are downcast, and have no organization and no chief. They seem quite discouraged and altogether unavailable s soldiers. They express sentiments hopelessness in the cause of France, but ap pear to feel that a Napoleon, like the first might retrieve everything. As such a leader cannot be found, they desire peace. The im-pression universally prevails, that Bismarck ill be satisfied with nothing less than conluding peace with the German army within FAVRE IN COMMUNICATION WITH MADEU

LONDON, Sept. 17—Correspondent of the Times writing from Paris, on the 15th says Proquent interviews have taken place be tween Jules Favre and Olazaga, attracting much attention. The latter left for Madrid ast night. THE GUILLOTINE. Paris, Sept. 17-The correspondent of the Globe, writing from Paris says, the Red Re

he safety of the city than the Prussians Some are already urging the erection of the gullotine. THE REPUBLIC.

Demonstrations were made at Bordeaux in favor of the Republic. The American Con al was loudly cheered.

ublicans are now really more dangerous t

THE BELGIANS IN TUOUBLE" LONDON, Sept 17—It is said that Bis-trek has asked an explanation from the Belgian Government for baving allowed 12,000 French soldiers to cross her territory unchecked.

PRUSSIA WOULD RATHER CONTINUE THE WAR. The Standard's correspondent writing from Berlin gives the substance of a conversation recently held with Count Von Bismarck. The latter affirms that Prussia would pre-fer to continue the war indefinitely rather than abandon the idea of territorial aggran-

AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE NAPOLEON. Berlin, Sept. 17.—Considerable excitement was created in Wilhelmshohe, recently,

THE PRUBIANS HAVE DETERMINED TO AN NEX ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

BRUSSELS. Sept. 17—A despatch from
Mexicres says: "At a council between the
King of Prussia and the German Representatives at Rheims, it was decided to annex
Alsace and Lorraine, and decline diplomatic

LONDON, Sept. 16—The Crown Prince has issued an eloquent proclamation to the German people, to create a national fund for invalids.

CONDOLENCE OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Sept. 17—The Queen has united with Vice-Admiral Ducres in letters of condolence to the widows and orphans of those who went down in the Captain. She addressed each one of them personally in sympathetic terms. She feels acutely the loss of the best ship with so many gallant seamen.

THE WRECK OF THE ETHA RECKMEN.

London despatches report the loss of life by the wreck of the Mat.

It is reported that there is information in the hands of the Premium Embany, in Lon-don, leading to the belief that some musicata the property of the British Government have been sold to France since the war commenced

The rale was effected through a Go PRENCH CONTRACTS EXECUTED being executed in England for 400,000 small arms. One London house is supplying one million and a half cartridges weekly, on a

contract for 30,000,000. ITALY.

HE COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN THOOP ROME, Sept. 17.—The inhabitants of the city received a flag of truce from General Cardona, in command of the Italian troops, who have arrived close to the city. The people received the truce with great demonstrations of favor, and will not permit the Papal Zouaves to resist the entry of Italian

RRIEF ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PAPAL

ZOUAVES.
LONDON, Sept. 16—A despatch from Milan reports a serious though brief engagement six miles from Rome. The Papal Zouaves lost thirty killed and 140 wounded; the rest surrendered. It is virtually certain that the Italian army reached Rome to-night. It is believed the Holy See will arrange the concordat with the Italian government.

The rest in the statisfaction at the prospect of raising the blockade and a return to some point where active service will be possible—when the fleet left Cherbourg the Minister of Ma-THE POPE'S HEADQUARTERS TEN MILES FROM ROME. New York, Sept. 17-A special

from Florence, to the Herald, says: It is reported that the Pope has left Rome. I believe his headquarters are ten miles from the city. A SKIRMISH ook place four miles frm Rome, between the

national troops and the Papal Zouaves, the latter were forced to retreat, after suffering

WILL ENTER ROME TO-MORROW. The Italian forces are expected to ente Rome to-morrow. THE ITALIAN FLEET

has arrived in the vicinity of Civita Vecchia NATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS are made on the approach of the troops, who are everywhere received with enthusiasm and with whom the people fraternize with the

MADRID, Sept. 17—All but the ultra with a comparatively small draught. But little can be done with a single ship. There should be no fleet here, or one four times as Pope's temporal power.

BAVARIA. DON'T WAST TO ENTER THE GERMAN COR PEDERATION. LONDON, Sept. 17.—Bavaria has repu

liated any desire to enter the North German

PREPARATIONS TO MEET THE INVADER OUTSIDE OF PARIS. LONDON, Sept. 16-Paris does not occup

herself entirely with the defence of her walls. General Von Ayal, the head of the the departments where the enemy can sieze provisions. Two corps are ready for e West and the entire Provinces. BEPORTED KILLING OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA. A telegram from Bouillon, needing con

firmation, reports the killing of the Crown Prince of Prussia by an exasperated peasant. INTERESTING ITEMS FROM PARIS AND THEREAPOUTS Paris special says the Prussians are at Greti-cil, Calmont, Charenton and Stonew, almost

A number of prisoners were taken, yester-day, by the Prussian cavalry and sharp shooters, and several convoys of munitio of war and provisions were captured. The Prussians now occupy some smal woods around Paris, which are too green to burn. Cannonading and musketry firing have been heard all day in the direction of lourget.

Many Prussian spies were arrested, to-day

in and around Paris, and the citizens were with difficulty restrained from killing them Twenty-two arrived at Paris yesterday. An attempt was made on the part of a dangerous class, recently expelled, to re-enter Paris by force. They found themselves wedged between the forts and the Prussian dvance. The National Guard defeated the

Eighty thousand workmen are under arms

nd over 200,000 Gardes Mobile and Na tional Guards are now in the army and or anizing in the south of France.

Two hundred and thirteen thousand gui ave been distributed during the last ter are used for hospitals.

Marshal Vallient has been arrested. He

resented himself at Bastion No. 5, was recognized by an officer, seized by the crowd, and taken to Post Bastion No. 6, amidst hostile demonstrations. He was afterward conveyed in a coach to the office of the Governor of Paris. Indignation was caused by a eport that the Marshal was sent by order of the Emperor. The Marshal had a permit signed by Trochu. The crowd assailed the the of Trochu, but the Marshal is in safety. Trochu received, to-day, the advance guard f a corps of 10,000 Algerian volunteers. OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPITULATION OF

LAON. LONDON, Sept. 16.—A New York Tribuna orrespondent telegraphs from Berlin, Friday fternoon, that Duke William, of Mecklenburg, in an official report, says: "The capitulation of Laon took place on the basis of that of Sedan; the arms to be laid down, and the Gardes Mobile to be discharged on parole, the city. Many officers, including the French commander, remained in the yard of the citadel. When the last man had passed the citadel gate, two powerful detonations were heard, in quick succession. The powder magazines, shells and cartridges were all ex-ploded. All in the yard were buried under he ruins. There was fearful destruction, but he losses cannot be ascertained.

The Tribune's correspondent, at Paris, writes on Wednesday. Very great dissatisfaction exists among the Mobiles because the officers nominated by the Emperor are not

METZ HOLDS OUT.

It is asserted that Bazaine has 75,000 men, and an abundance of provision and munitions. and is constantly harrassing the Prussians. MINOR WAR ITEMS.

New York, Sept. 17-A London specia states that the French fleet will sail at one upon some aggressive mission from which much is expected. The mission it kept se cret, but will soon be heard from. Seventy or 80,000 French soldiers are now in Baden territory, prepared to haras the

of Paris must be delayed for several weeks, in consequence of the difficulty of getting heavy guns in position.

A London despatch reports great loss of life from the explosion of a magazine in the Prussian camp, thirty miles from Paris. BRIDGES DESTROYED.

Parts, Sept. 17.-The Gaulois, of the morning, gives a list of twenty bridges, east of Paris, which have been destroyed by the French to prevent the approach of the Pres-

A BATTLE IN PROGRESS REFORE PARIS LONDON, Sept. 17-4 p. m.—The News'
Paris correspondent reports hearing firing,
apparently eight miles south of the city. It
is thought that a battle is going on. GS OF THE PRUSSIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 17—The Prussians have embarked their large cannon on steamboats

Tours, Sept. 17 .- A fort at Vincennes was blown up and destroyed, yesterday, by the French, the position being untenable.

I understand there were

SEVERAL MINOR ENGAGEMENTS de of the fortifications of Paris, vester MOVEMENT OF NEWSPAPERS

The Constitutionel, Gazette de France, and some other journals which have heretofore been printed in Paris, will appear in this city after to-day.

are specified a large force, collect

betteries of meetine and sided ename. There fire collectively more than 7,000 shots into the city every day. Thirty carloads of munitions of war, including 8,000 quintals of iron are thus consumed daily. The Gastle then goes on to show how immense must be the expense of the besigging parties if a proportionate outlay be required.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS COMMENCED—A BATTLE

LONDON, Sept. 17—News from Paris is meagre and contradictory. The usual lines of communication have been interrupted. The Northern Railroad leading from Orleans to Paris has been cut, between Ablon and Invisy, about eight miles south of Paris. At the latter place, the Prassians planted a battery. Heavy firing has been heard in that direction, and it is thought that a battle is in progress; no details. Sharp fighting occurred at Ris, another small town on the Orleans Railroad, where the line has been cut. The railroad to Leon is now entirely in the hands of the Prussians. No railroad trains have left Paris under orders of the Commander of Defence. REPORTED TO BE IN PROCES mander of Defence.

ABOUT THE PRENCH PLEET. LONDON, Sept. 17-A despatch to the Herald say: A correspondent with the French Fleet writes that the sailors express the blockade and a return to some point where active service will be possible—when the fleet left Cherbourg the Minister of Marine gave Admiral Williannes a positive promise that not alone should the several armor clad ships follow him at brief intervals, but it was of the first importace that a fleet of transports would speedily join him, conveying 30,000 or 40,000 troops for land operations. The promise has been broken in both instances, and the fleet left to its own maided resources, which is barely sufficient in both instances, and the fleet left to its own unaided resources, which is burely sufficient to maintain the blockade of the enemy's ports. Such service is tedious and unsatisfactory. "Our station is in dangerous waters, abounding in hidden reefs and shallows. There are no friendly lights to give warning in the night; no buoys for a guide by day, while we are compelled constantly to guard against surprise from the enemy, with small means for retailstion in constants. means for retaliation, in open ports. We are forbidden to attack fortresses, and could not do so with the slightest prospect of suc-cess, as the heavy iron-clads draw from twenty-three to twenty-five feet of water, with the exception of the Rochambea

THE PRUSSIANS HOPE FOR ASSISTANCE WITHIN THE WALLS OF PARIS. LONDON, Sept. 17—It is evident that the King of Pruesia hopes for assistance within the walls of Paris, thus carrying out an old military trick. Within the last few days a great many Uhlans have been captured, all of whom pretend that they have lost their horses. Two were taken on Tuesday a great distance from their corps. It looks suspicious that all these prisoners speak French language perfectly. I tear we shall have another wooden horse affair. It is new army, has commenced extensive opera-tions and maneuvers to prevent the invasion prisoners in theiry when the fight begins. EXONERATED.

The commandent of the fortreses of Leon has been exonorated of the charges of blowing up the citadel. The work was done by the guard of the magazine. An Alma vet eran, in a state of patriotic feeling. STRASEURG ABOUT TO CAPITULATE

PARIS, Sept. 17—The commander at Stras burg telegraphs to the war department, that the situation of the city is continually grow-New York, Sept. 17.-The Tribune's ing desperate, necessitating his early capitu THE PRESCH IRONCLADS were recalled from the Baltic and North seas, to protect Cherbourg, Havre and other ports from capture by the Prussians. The Minis-ter of Marine is now at Havre.

DOINGS OF THE PRUSSIANS THE ADVANCE GUARD REPORTED DEFEATED. Tours, Sept. 17 The following news is promulgated through the office of the French Secretary of the Interior: All service of the Northern railway is suspended. The Prussians have fired into passing trains at Afton, and burned the depot there. They have crossed the Seine with fitty cannon. The Pressian cavalry now solate from Paris and Tours. Despatche from Sub-

Prefect, at Mulhouse, announces the enemy now occupies that town and Corway, and seem seeking a new route to Paris. It is reported that the advance guard of the Prussians have been defeated between Mulhouse and Calway.

NEW YORK.

Political New Railroad Conventi-of Railroad Men Death Scual Morton Makes a Benial. NEW YORK, Sept. 17—It is reported that Tammany Hall will nominate the fallowing Congressional ticket in this city: Fourth-District-A Sullivan, vice John Fox; Fifth -- W. M. Tweed, jr., vice John Morrisey; Sixth-S. Cox; Seventh-Henry C. Calkins

Smith, — Ely, jr., or J. Winthrop Chan-dler; Fighth—James Brooks; Ninth—Fer-nando Wood. The incorporation of the Southern Trans-continental met at noon. The report made showed that more stock is already taken than is acquired to construct the road. Gov. Throckmorton, Gen. Banks, Mayor Corwyn, and Col. Morton were appoined a committee on by laws, and the meeting adjourned.

A Convention of railroad men, represer ing three Western competing Grand Trunk lines, in session at the St. Nicholas, for sev-cral days, adjourned without accomplishing the object of the meeting—adopting fall and winter rates for Western freights. Low rates

were adopted by the New England companies The National Desputch made an advance in rates, at the present, impracticable.

Thes. Ewbank, one of the founders and late senior officer of the American Fahno logical Society, died at his residence in this city last night, aged 78.

Senator Morton, in this city, yesterday, de-

nied the report that a mission had been offered to him WASHINGTON.

tingland. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—The acting Com-missioner directs that the bonds of all offiyet removed. The government is pressed to cers in the Internal revenue, throughout the make extensive changes. sponsibility of sureties may be assured. Commissioner Delano will return to his official duties in about three weeks. His

arm is very badly fractured by his recent accident, but is healing rapidly. Our Consul at Sheffield writes that there will soon be several emigrants from that part of England to this country, with a view to settle in the west, principally in Minneso-ta. Among them there will be a member of the English Parliament, who will be accompanied by several young men anxious to ex-perience life in our country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—General orders were sent to the Supervisors of Internal Re-venue to-day, directing them to confer with he district attorney, with a view to have the

bonds of all revenue officers examined, and to determine whether the sureties were really responsible. In accordance with a request of the Inc Bureau, Gen. Pope has sent a company o United Statas troops into Southeastern Kan sas, for the purpose of removing on the Cherokee Neutral Lands.

Political. tral Committee have been summoned by their

lembarked their large cannon on steamboats for landings near Paris. It is believed that the sunken torpedoes in the Seine will destroy them. Siege guns are en route to Paris by the Marne and Rhine canal and have grounded in the channel. The French engineers have blown up the locks, destroyed the sluices and emptied the canal.

BLOWN UP.

Charman, Geo. W. Ambrose, to assemble here for the purpose of withdrawing Gov. Butler from the field as the Republican candidate for Governor. They have already been in council, and the decision is to force him to withdraw. This action is brought about, it is said, in consequence of the determined and unrefuted attack of numerous parties against Butler's administration duration. A Libel Smit.

Sr. Lauis, Sept. 17-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, to-day, entered suit in circuit court against the proprietors of the St. Louis Tises, for libel and \$50,000 damagas. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants, some time since, published false and malicious statements concerning his connection with the South Pacific Railrond, charging that he had with-held and destroyed books and vouchers and allowed claims for several thousand dollars for which the company received no benefit

orbidding the Assembl SALT LAKE, UTAH, Sept. 16-Gov. Shafof a union of all political parties for National defence.

EMIGRATING.

Advices received at the War Department show that there are great numbers of French emigrating.

GREAT ACTIVITY.

Bordanux telegrams state that great activises.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, Sept. 16—Cov. Shaller issued a proclamation to-day forbidding the assembling of the Mormon militin and of all gatherings of armed persons within the Territory. All arms now in possession of the militin are to be turned over at once to Col. Wm. Jones, Amistant Adjutant General.

Gen. P. E. Connor is appointed major general of the militin.

ing the past two years.